The Chicago Tribune.

VOL XXII. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1868. NUMBER 119.

Estate—City.

Unimproved.

...Real Estate Board, on the second floor of Dearborn-place, at the corner of Washington-st., over Block-court of Thompson-st., ... near Twenty-fourth-st. ... Walnut-st., near Twenty-fourth-st. ... between Lawrence and Oakwood-ave., on Fourth-ave., both between Thirty-first and Wabash-ave. ... Oakwood-ave., between Thirty-second and Thirty-third-sts. ... corner of Thirty-fourth-st. ... corner of Michigan and Lexington-sts. ... between Thirty-second and Thirty-third-sts. ... Thirty-third-st. ... Thirty-second-st. ... Thirty-second and Thirty-third-sts

The Tribune.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1868.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE is issued every morning, by delivery in carriers, afternoon and the mail.

THE TRI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE is issued on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and the fourth (3d) issue of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE is issued on Thursday. It can be sent by mail at the following rates, to wit:

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE BY MAIL.

The Daily Tribune, one year, postage paid	$12
The Tri-Weekly Tribune, one year, postage paid	6
The Weekly Tribune, one year, postage paid	3
The Daily Tribune, one month, postage paid	1
The Daily, delivered in city, per quarter	3
The Daily, delivered in city, per week	25 cents

Remittances may be made either by draft, express or post-office order, at our risk.

Address, TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

Appointments.

General John M. Palmer of ..... Illinois
Greenville ..... Wednesday ..... Oct. 28
Carmi ..... Thursday ..... Oct. 29
Jonesborough ..... Friday ..... Oct. 30
Elizabethtown ..... Saturday ..... Oct. 31
Colonel Jno. Dougherty, candidate for Lieut. Governor, and Colonel E. N. Bates, candidate for State Treasurer, will speak at
Knoxville ..... Wednesday ..... Oct. 28
Monmouth ..... Thursday ..... Oct. 29
Ogdensburg ..... Friday ..... Oct. 30
Colonel John A. Logan will speak in Indiana from October 5th to 30th, inclusive:
Marion ..... Thursday ..... Oct. 29
Vienna ..... Friday ..... Oct. 30
Metropolis ..... Saturday ..... Oct. 31
General U. S. Lippincott, at
Decatur ..... Wednesday ..... Oct. 28
Forest City ..... Thursday ..... Oct. 29
Charlesville ..... Friday ..... Oct. 30
Hon. J. D. Ward, of Chicago, will speak as follows:
Mason City ..... Wednesday ..... Oct. 28
Petersburg ..... Thursday ..... Oct. 29
Virginia ..... Friday ..... Oct. 30
Beardstown ..... Monday ..... Oct. 26
Havana ..... Tuesday ..... Oct. 27
Canton ..... Wednesday ..... Oct. 28
Pekin ..... Thursday ..... Oct. 29
Peoria ..... Friday ..... Oct. 30
Hon. Jasper D. Ward, at
Lacon ..... Wednesday ..... Oct. 28
Wenona ..... Thursday ..... Oct. 29
Lacon ..... Thursday after'n Oct. 29
Hennepin ..... Friday ..... Oct. 30
Kirkwood ..... Saturday evening ..... Oct. 31
Hon. Thomas Ewing will speak at
Sterling ..... Wednesday ..... Oct. 28
Governor R. J. Oglesby will speak at Salem
Mason ..... Wednesday ..... Oct. 28
Shelbyville ..... Thursday ..... Oct. 29
Champaign ..... Friday ..... Oct. 30
Danville ..... Saturday ..... Oct. 31
Hon. B. C. Cook will speak as follows:
Paxton ..... Wednesday ..... Oct. 28
Rantoul ..... Thursday ..... Oct. 29
Naperville ..... Friday ..... Oct. 30
General R. G. Ingersoll will speak at
Lacon ..... Thursday ..... Oct. 29
La Place ..... Friday ..... Oct. 30
Lewistown ..... Saturday ..... Oct. 31
Havana ..... Monday ..... Nov. 2
General J. F. Farnsworth will speak at
Morrison ..... Saturday ..... Oct. 26
Senator Yates will speak at
Waukegan ..... Saturday ..... Oct. 31
John D. Strong, candidate for Elector, will speak at the same place.
Hon. Schuyler Colfax will speak at
Madison, Ind., Tuesday evening, October 27.
New Albany, Ind., Wednesday, October 28.
Salem, Ind., Thursday, October 29.
Paoli, Ind., Friday, October 30.
Evansville, Ind., Saturday, October 31.

SENATOR TRUMBULL.

Senator Trumbull will address the people at Library Hall this evening, in response to the invitation of the State Central Committee. He will probably make some reply to Il rain Seymour. The affection which befel Mr. Trumbull at the beginning of the present political campaign has disqualified him from making an earlier appearance before his constituents, or from taking any considerable part in a canvass where his great powers as a debater would have given him the foremost place. He has spoken recently at Springfield, Alton and Elgin, to large audiences, and has been received with marked evidences of the confidence of the people in his integrity as a man and his sagacity as a statesman. We have no doubt that the hall will be filled to overflowing. Certainly there was no present will hear one of the strongest arguments made during the campaign.

SEYMOUR AND BLAIR.

In one of his speeches while "swinging round the circle," Mr. Seymour referred to the association on the ticket. He admitted that Blair's Brodhead letter looked rebellious like; but he informed the people that he, and not General Blair, is at the head of the Presidency. This sneer at his colleague is met by Blair's reminder that Seymour was nominated by a trick, while he (Blair) was chosen by the spontaneous and unanimous voice of the Democratic Convention. Every one can decide for himself which of these statements is true. But the fact remains that his death must intervene before Blair can become President, and he then ceases.

If the Democratic ticket is elected, and Gen. Blair should reach the Presidential chair, how would the case stand? He is a member of the U. S. Senate, and by the Constitution, the President of the United States, flanked by the Loyal Leagues and by the Democratic masses of the country, is the command of their own candidate for the Presidency, who, by the way, is the favorite of the age. And yet we are gravely told that, according to the Democratic theory of the Constitution, he can reach out all this power, and plunge the country into anarchy!

That is the very case which the Democratic platform and the Brodhead letter contemplate. The bold assumption is that the Democratic Press can elect a ticket, because legitimate and constitutional measures are impossible, resort to the extraordinary proceedings of declaring the acts of Congress void, Congress itself an illegal body, the army subject exclusively to the Executive and bound by no law except his order. These are the positions which the Democratic platform and the Brodhead letter promise that the Democratic candidates will take if elected. Such an extraordinary programme is to be made easy if the duties of other branches of the government were of the same mind as the Executive. Thus possessing command of the army, the navy and the militia, the Democratic President, if he sticks to his text, will summon to his aid the disbanded Confederate forces, and—to them commit the work of overturning the reconstructed governments at the South, hanging or exiling all Union men, and of arresting the wheels again to bondage. That all this could be done without resistance, nobody supposes. Mr. Seymour's idea that it could be done without war, can be compared to the law, the first step, and throw State governments, reinstate the rebels, expel the Union whites, and recreate the blacks, without employing force. He is making a mistake in not saying without force. An attempt to do these things without force points to the same opposition, demanding the contest between the President and Congress, of which the country has had a surfeit during the reign of Andrew Johnson. The country will run no risk of war, and it will not have any fear of Juarez-ism. The interests of the nation have suffered enough from the unfortunate effort between the Executive and the people's representatives during the four years of which Congress has been elected, and the Republicans retain their strength in the House, and have increased it in the Senate. Parties Seymour could have no excuse for an insult to force would be but a continuation of Johnson-ism, and to elect him, expecting him to carry out its principles, is to authorize a civil war, as sure as Person is the name and the capital.

COTTON ON THE BRAIN.

The Democratic effort to put Presidents down to Jackson-ism on the brain." He carries all the polarity and troubles now in the air to the days which were in power before the war, and as a result of eight months' study. The Ku-Klux outrages, the attempt of the rebels to rob the blacks, nobody of their earnings, but their labor, the sufferings for the necessaries of life, are all due to Mr. Seymour, if Hale, Cleveland and Erie speeches be alleged that the tax was *not* cotton per pound, as reported correct, while it was 3 cents per pound, as manufactured in New England. The printed exposure of the untruth of these statements obliged him to state them somewhat in his Chicago speech, in order to avoid seeing how much they had been used, and the managers admit that it had been repealed, but he stuck to the falsehood that it was an export tax levied for the advantage of Eastern manufacturers, and insisted that it had caused all the trouble in the South. The simple facts about the cotton tax are these: After the overthrow of the rebellion the necessities of the Treasury required all the money that could be raised, to meet floating debts, pay off the army, back pay of soldiers, extra bounties, pensions, etc., and as everything else was taxed at the time about as high as they could bear, it was deemed advisable to impose a light excise on cotton, which was then bringing large prices. Accordingly it was provided for in the act approved July 13, 1866, entitled "An act to reduce internal revenue taxation, and to amend an act to provide internal revenue to support the government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes, approved June 30, 1864, and acts amendatory thereof."

By this act, which was signed by the Democratic President, and recommended by his Secretary of the Treasury, a small tax of *three* cents per pound was imposed on all cotton put there within the United States, to be paid by the producer, holder or owner thereof, whether both before was an Eastern manufacturer or a New York speculator. A subsequent act of the same Congress, approved March 2, 1867, reduced this tax to two and a half cents per pound, and in the spring of 1868 the tax was abolished altogether.

Mr. Seymour is very careful to avoid these facts as well as to falsify them. When we detected and exposed him the Ku-Klux paper which had first published the falsehood, he denied it flatly. Now he admits that assertion before an Illinois audience. The farmers of the West never had better crops. They can get the currency for every peck of grain, every bale of cotton, or butter, or other produce they choose to offer in the market, and at double the prices obtained for the same products during Buchanan's administration. They are largely out of debt, and the wholesale slaughters, furnished them by the Democratic Legislatures. Which liked do they prefer, greenbacks or wildcat and counterfeits?

Mr. Seymour charges that the cost of transportation of products to the seaboard is due to the mistakes of the party in power. The idea he seeks to convey is this: Elect our President and I'll halve your crops, transported to the Eastern and European markets free of cost. The party he represents is ways opposed interposition to ments by the aid of the National Government. It was not until the Republicans came into power that the St. Clair Flats were deepened, that the Illinois was to any extent improved. The first money obtained to improve the navigation of the Mississippi River at the different rapids, and for dredging out the bar at the mouth of New Orleans, was voted by a Republican Congress. The improvement of the navigation of the Ohio River and enlargement of the canal around the falls at Louisville have been commenced by a Republican Congress. The first step ever taken towards constructing a ship canal around the Niagara Falls was an order of a Republican Congress, and the only party that ever seriously considered the matter was the Republican. The great Pacific Railway and its branches are exclusively the work of the Republican party. The motive that induced the Republican party to give national aid to this stupendous work was to cheapen and quicken the communication between the Atlantic and across the great plains of the West to the Pacific Ocean. If ever the St. Lawrence River is made navigable from Montreal to Chicago for ocean steamers, it will be done through the agency of the Republican party; and if ever the New York canals is enlarged to accommodate steam navigation with reduced tolls, it will be under the auspices of the same party. The Republicans are the party of progress and improvement in material as well as in moral and civil matters; while the Copperhead party, with its pro-slavery conception of the constitution and reactionary doctrines of the right of secession and State sovereignty, never did, and never will do, any thing useful or good, genuine or great, humane or beneficent.

Within the past four months wheat has declined in this market nearly 50 per cent. On the 30th day of June No. 2 spring—the standard grade—closed at $2.20; yesterday the same grade sold at $1.15 per bushel, the market closing nearly three cents higher. Meanwhile the amount in store at this point has steadily increased, from 1,500,000 bushels to about 1,200,000 bushels.

Assuming the wheat now in store to have been purchased at an average of $1.50—a rather low estimate—the loss to the holders will amount to about $400,000, taking the closing prices of yesterday as the present value; and for this must be added the cost of storage, and the interest on the capital employed, which will swell the cost to probably more than half a million dollars.

This loss has been entailed by waiting for high prices, in the face of a full crop of corn, and a larger one than the average in the country to which we usually look for our surplus. Every one of the holders were able to say that they were not only aware of these facts, and yet they held on to the property, unwilling to sell for there remained the ghost of a chance of an upward turn, the accumulating stocks forcing down prices daily. The consequence of this course is that now, on the eve of winter, the markets are virtually full of grain; just at the time that they should be nearly empty, in readiness for the winter movement, which will pour grain in by the railroads, while the lake transit eastward is stopped up by the ice.

It is pleasant to be able to note that there is not some gambling about our works will be materially diminished ere winter. A better shipping inquiry is developed in New York, and prices are now sufficiently low to permit shipments to forward wheat to that market. The argument that wheat is too low avails nothing against the fact that the present depression is the legitimate sequel to the inflation of last June, and that the producers is powerless to remedy the evil then wrought by others.

Governor Seymour, in his speech in this city on Saturday night, said:

"It will be found you cannot make a bank note worthy to interest worth 100 cents on the dollar, you are struck with your great projects. Until this question is settled you will find persons as you should be." Does not the policy of the present Administration, on the subject of the great city hindered by its financial management? The great drawback to the prosperity of the farmers of the West is the want of currency, and the cost of transportation. Is not the remedy for these, in a great degree, to the mistakes of the party in power—Democratic?

Mr. Seymour charges the Republican party with the responsibility for the high rates of interest prevailing in the West. Were the rates of interest lower, the money plentier, were the banks more solvent in the West, during Democratic administrations before the war than now? Every Western man knows that the reverse is the truth.

Mr. Seymour charges that the farmers of the West are destitute of currency. He has not travelled far in the West if he does not know that the cause of this assertion before an Illinois audience. The farmers of the West never had better crops. They can get the currency for every peck of grain, every bale of cotton, or butter, or other produce they choose to offer in the market, and at double the prices obtained for the same products during Buchanan's administration. They are largely out of debt, and the wholesale slaughters, furnished them by the Democratic Legislatures. Which liked do they prefer, greenbacks or wildcat and counterfeits?

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REGISTER, REGISTER.

Republicans, To-Day and To-Morrow are Your Last Opportunities to Register.

It is Your Solemn Duty to have Your Names Placed on the List.

Boundaries of Precincts, and Places Where the Books are Open.

We would earnestly ask this question of every Republican in Chicago: "Are you aware that to-day and to-morrow are the last days appointed by law for the registration of the names of all voters within the fifty precincts into which the city is now divided?" If not, it is of the utmost importance to you that you should be informed of the fact on this date, in order to deposit your ballot, you will be subjected to an amount of red-tape trouble that you can think of in returning to one's feelings. Republicans of Chicago, we appeal to you in behalf of this matter to register; if ever he lightly distrusted, to the interest and welfare of your country, to the interest and welfare of your children. Our work from to-day to the polls, on the day of election, for the next two days will be devoted at the polls, and those days will be devoted at the polls, and those days will be devoted at the polls, and those

SPORTING.

Last Day of the Dexter Park Fall Trotting Meeting.

A Sharp Contest Between Three Young Horses.

Movements of Rushaw, Jr., and Jim Rockey.

The World of Billiards—Foley and Frawley.

Pedestrianism.

The slimmest attendance of the season witnessed the closing of the Dexter Park Fall Meeting, yesterday afternoon. Two races were trotted, the first being but a purse of $300, for horses who never lowered better than their 2:34—Queen of the West, Sleepy John, Kansas Maid and Alexander being entered and the other a match race for a nominal purse, between Burt Sweitzer, Fanny Kemble and Chenoweth. Rosco, Van Etta, Sleepy John and Alexander, judges, and shortly after 4 o'clock the horses were called up. Sleepy John selling favorite in the pools and Kansas Maid making west.

THE RACE.

First Heat—Queen of the West won the pole, Kansas Maid second, Sleepy John third, and Alexander fourth in the scramble. Sleepy John took a good lead in a mile of John going up at once and the gray mare Queen of the West and Kansas Maid under a good third and fourth. John went after the leader at the quarter, but dropped back and to it back. Here the mare also, lost her feet, and coming up to the half, broke, and Sleepy John had it his own way to the quarter, but the mare, who had been making up to the half, broke badly, and never came in with a chance, Kansas Maid taking second by a length, Queen of the West third, Alexander fourth. Time, 2:37.

Second Heat—Sleepy John still sold the favorite in the pools, though but slightly in advance of Kansas Maid. At the word the latter went away in the first trial. The Queen skipped and lost her place on the first turn. John taking a seat of it from neither at the quarter, with the Maid second, and the gray mare third. Sleepy John he caught up with the Maid at the half, both trotting handsome behind John, who was doing beautiful work. The two mares struggled for second place down the stretch, Agnes the Queen went up, and came in an awkward third, Sleepy John easily crossing under the wire a length ahead of Maid. Time, 2:34½.

Third Heat—Sleepy John received the place on the first choice in the pools. A good start was made in the heat, the Queen leading her last season around the first turn, and John taking a rush to the two lengths at the quarter, the mares together. At the half the gray mare again struck a break and in coming down took a length from John there lengths ahead. In the way they came up on the home stretch, Sleepy John and the Queen not for the first place, passing Kansas Maid, and coming home by that order. The mare made a determined effort to overhaul John, but he was not equal to the task, and came in a winner by a length. Queen of the West second, and Kansas Maid a bad third. Time, 2:37.

Fourth Heat—The hosses got the word at the first trial, and were trotting in a bunch at the half mile. Sleepy John went up under the bell, but Kansas Maid and Queen of the West were close at the wire, Kansas Maid taking second place by a length, Queen of the West third, Alexander fourth. Time, 2:37.

SUMMARY.

DEXTER PARK, Oct. 26.—Purse of $300, free to all horses that never showed better than 2:34; mile heats, best three in five, to harness.

Sleepy John, g. s. by Kentucky Hunter.....1 1 1 1 1
Queen of the West, b. m. by Kentucky Hunter.....2 2 2 2 2
Kansas Maid, b. m. by Kansas Boy.....3 3 3 3 3
J. H. McCarthy's br. g. Alexander.....4 4 4 4 4
Time—2:37, 2:34, 2:37, 2:34½, 2:37.

THE SECOND RACE.

The last heat in the first race having won the first heat in 2:41; Fanny Kemble the second in 2:42, and a close contest for the third, which was won by Rushaw, Jr.

RUSHAW, JR.

Mr. Prescott and Rushaw start, to-day, for their home in Ionia more. Mr. taking the chestnut stallion with which he has won the best harness race to all comers for one or two seasons this fall, and to which he has been for the season. He will probably start for the campaign next year.

ROCKEY

will probably go into winter quarters at Grayes farm. There has been a good deal of talk about Mr. Hastings, the owner of Rockey, would like to have a good trotting team to his harness, and that the result may take place on Tuesday or Friday next, when Rockey is to come to city and have no yet been made, however.

GREAT TROT AT HARLEQUIN PARK.

One of the greatest trots of the season of the turf took place at Harlequin Park on Saturday, October 25, over a course known as the best tenth of the Turf, Field and Farm. The race was for $1,000, mile heats, best two in three, and was trotted by Lady Thorn & Bird, and Jeff. Davis by Lady Thorn & Bird, and Jeff. Davis by Wilkes Hoosier-Jones and Pointer Boy, compared to the race as follows:

PLAY AND PRAY.

The contest was between Lady Thorn & Bird, and Jeff. Davis by Wilkes Hoosier-Jones and Pointer Boy, compared to the race as follows:

PRESIDENT: Daniel Shepard, Secretary; R. F. Adams, Treasurer; Mary Nelson, F. H. Willard, A. H. Bird, W. Woodcock, Directors.

The purpose of the various churches represented in the association is to promote the cause of temperance.

During the necessity of immediate action, the council was held during the day, and the time for election, at which meeting all the members of the board of trade are requested to be present, was fixed. It has not indeed come to hand many of the resolutions passed in this life at this regimental meeting of anyone inactions that he has forgot to mention, but the following are the most important of the opinions, and the substance of the rest:

TENNIS MATCH FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

The contest between Messrs. Dwight Buck, Jr., and John Whitehead, for the championship of the Northwest, will take place on Saturday, and will be played on Chicago, to or about 4 o'clock.

The following is the list of the players, and will not be changed:

PLAY AND PRAY.

Jimmy Dunn has completed the arrangements for the Monday night fight between Jimmy Dunn and Jack Dempsey, to take place at Joe Jack's club house, in front of the Sherman House, on Monday night, and the second 20 rounds up. From various reasons it has been decided to have the fight on Monday night instead of Tuesday night, as was at first announced. The fight will